

Daily Democrat

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UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAS. E. GARRARD.

UNION NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FIRST DISTRICT—LOUISVILLE—COMPOSED OF TENTH AND FIRST WARD.

JOHN C. BEEMAN.

SECOND DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH WARD.

NATHANIEL WOLFE.

THIRD DISTRICT—COMPOSED OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARD.

JOSHUA TEVIS.

FOURTH DISTRICT—NO NOMINATION HAS YET BEEN MADE.

FOR LEGISLATURE FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JOHN H. HANNEY.

The Courier publishes a speech, delivered by Vallandigham, of Ohio, in Congress.

Now, no matter about the words of this speech; it is an Abolition production. All Northern men are Abolitionists; that's the doctrine; and it's unimportant what they say or what they do. For a quarter of a century, the Northern Democrats have resisted these anti-slavery movements. They annexed Texas, defeated the Wilmot Proviso, and passed the Fugitive Slave Law, and repealed the Missouri Compromise; but still they are all Abolitionists, because they were born and live in the North. All their words and their acts count nothing with these Secessionists, and we don't see how a Southern Rights paper can lay one of its speeches before the people of Kentucky to delude them with words. Nothing the North can do amounts to anything. The past Congress passed, by two-thirds, an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding Congress forever from interfering with slavery in the States, after the Secessionists had fled from their posts and gone home. A large number of the Black Republicans voted for it; but they are all Abolitionists; of course they are; they were born Lincolnians; no right of a State is to be disturbed. Their right to be slave States is not denied. He says, moreover, they are entitled to a Fugitive Slave Law that will be efficient. His General-proclamation that no rights of property shall be disturbed, and that service insurrections shall be suppressed. Yet the Secessionists assure us that this is a war on slavery, and no mistake; and it will not do to doubt the judgment of these Secessionists. They have all the political wisdom and all the patriotism of the times. They see through words and deeds down to the bottom—can't they then, do they with words or acts, or both, do they publish this speech of Vallandigham's? Can't trust him; he's a born North; he is only trying to cheat the South again; and here is a vigilant organ of all the Secessionists making it a party to the fraud. No good Secessionist can be caught with such chaff. He knows infallibly that Vallandigham never made that speech, or if he did, there is some cheat in it, and he will run round and tell his neighbors so.

The Republican papers North want to make the rest of mankind believe that this rebellion South is the offspring of what they call the slave power; that it is all for slavery; and it is true that slavery to property in slaves is the bugbear held up to awaken the apprehensions of Southern people, and those who made use of such means found abundant material in Black Republican speeches, books, editorials, &c., to answer their purpose. The ravings of Sumner, Seward, Giddings, Lovejoy, Webb, Greeley and others, have been laid before the people of the South as the sentiments of the dominant party in the free States. Nothing could be better calculated to inflame the South, and lead the people into any extreme of resistance. The ring-leaders of all this rebellion, however, knew very well that slavery was in no danger. They knew that this anti-slavery party was powerless to accomplish anything they proposed. They could rail on, and only prove their impotence at last.

There was a great deal better reason than any question about slavery. An influential school of politicians—a mutual admiration society of them—wanted executive power and patronage. That White House, at the end of the Pennsylvania avenue, was in danger, not slavery at all. This school laid their plans to hold possession of that inviting edifice and its appurtenances in 1857. They wanted a ragged issue on this slavery question—a hobby to kill off all aspirants to the Presidency outside of the mutual admiration society. They got up a resolution at their Conventions to kill off outsiders, which they were, at any time, ready to dispense with, if the Convention would take one of them for the White House. Unfortunately for them, they failed. The majority wouldn't touch one of them. They saw plainly that their chances then and thereafter were gone. They had prepared the way at home in the South. Hundreds South were laid aside by the people, and they needed some fresh hobby. Then the slavery question was a profitable theme to claim about. If these politicians could not rule, they could ruin, and they undertook it. They could not bear exile from power. If they couldn't govern the whole Union, they could govern and enjoy the spoils of a part. This is the true solution of the problem of Disunion. It was no question of public policy. Personal ambition is at the bottom of it all.

It is not a new and marvelous piece of wickedness even in this country. When the old Federal party broke down, the politicians of New England were exiled from power and pelf. They felt that there was a dreadful wrong somewhere, and it was not in them. They began to plot and scheme for a separation from the Union. Plummer and New Hampshire, Hillsborough, Pickering and others talked it over. The embargo and war damaged the shipping interest of their section, and they made use of these calamities to fire the heart of the people. They were also desperately against slavery and foreign-ers, and wanted to cut loose from Virginia. If the war had lasted a little longer,

a full development would, no doubt, have been made with some success. But the war stopped, business became brisk, and the whole concocted rascality fell through. Our Southern politicians have made better headway, and done more evil; but the cause in both cases was the same precisely—personal ambition.

They have gullied people not familiar with parties, and their motives and power, into the belief that slave property was in danger; but these politicians knew better. They knew that Lincoln and his party were powerless on the subject of slavery. The politicians were in danger, not slavery, and there is the difficulty now in an adjustment. Politicians South and North are in danger; not the people, nor slavery, nor any other interest of the country.

"The last hope of the Union," shouts the Kentucky Statesman, and it goes on to tell us that Mr. Crittenden will not offer a compromise. This was the last hope. So, after all, the editor had a hope, after he had so often assured his readers that the Union was gone forever. It may be that he has still another hope, but will not tell anybody till it is gone. We are assured, too, that neutrality is officially repudiated. We can assure the editor that our neutrality has nothing official about it, and needs no officiality. We have been neutral and at peace in Kentucky, in spite of some officials, and we don't want any official fingers in the pie. We don't care how much officials repudiate neutrality. We expect them to repudiate it. So we have the neutrality and peace, we are not at all concerned, and we hope all the officials will repudiate it and have nothing to do with it. "Now," shouts the editor on his hobby, "it's North or South, and Kentucky must take one side or the other." Who compels Kentucky to take one side or the other? One side doesn't need our help, and the other we have not help enough to give to do any good; and they ought not to have it if we had.

Certainly the Confederates can't ask our help. They have plenty. One of them can whip five Northern men; let them do it, and then they have no need of our aid. The editor had better wait for the next hope. Here he sees there was one, after he had often said there was none. Perhaps the next will be better.

"This is a war on slavery, we are told; it is to abolish slavery in all the States." Well, the last Congress passed, by two-thirds and one more, an amendment to the Constitution forbidding Congress ever to interfere with slavery in the States. Vallandigham says, "it was but a bare promise that Congress should never be authorized to do what no sane man ever believed Congress would undertake to do." Now, every Secessionist knows that this is a war to abolish slavery; he knows it—can't cheat him! Will he not, then, conclude that Vallandigham just made this declaration to humbug the South? If public opinion North is such that no Congress would ever undertake to interfere with slavery in the States, how is this war to be waged against slavery?

We would suggest to the chivalry that the terms hirelings, mercenaries, baggage-smashers, &c., applied to the United States soldiers, don't help their cause at all; nor does it improve their chances to call the President Abraham Lincoln. They had better do something to show their superiority, before they use terms of contempt. Up to this time they run well, but have done themselves no credit otherwise.

The Marshall (Texas) News has published a book of chronicles of the wars of Abraham. It reads pretty well; but Scott and McClellan are making another book of chronicles that doesn't read like this one at all. One or the other must be spurious. Better not write history beforehand.

The Germans enlisted under the flag of the United States are Hessians, according to the vocabulary of Secessionists. A Charleston paper mentions that a German is preparing to establish a factory to make matches. So the Confederates employ Hessians when they can.

No Party!—No party! Forget party and fight the battles of the Union! Such is the theory of the Lincoln Republicans, but what is their practice? The Boston Post illustrates it in the following paragraph:

A little bill do yesterday announced to eight inspectors and two aids in the Boston custom-house—ten able bodied men—that the country no longer needed them, unless they incline to muskets and knapsacks.

The Philadelphia City Councils are deriving means for providing the working men of that city with employment. It is suggested that an ordinance be adopted, making an appropriation of \$735,000 for the purpose, to be taken from a loan hereafter to be authorized. This amount is to be variously expended in the different departments of the city, and the workmen will be employed in laying pipes and mains, repairing highways, laying out public squares and parks, and extending the wharves and landings.

The Richmond Whig calls the United States soldiers Hessians. These Secession organs seem good at calling names, and not good at much else.

A letter from Creelsboro', Kentucky, under date of the 10th, says that in Fentress county, Tennessee, which gave a vote in the recent election in that State of 670 for the Union to 127 votes for Secession, a company of 230 troops have gone from Middle Tennessee and encamped on the property of a Union man named Herndon. They hold their quarters against his consent and are daily expecting secessions. A number of quiet men are leaving this State to avoid the fury of the mob.

More recently large secessions were made to the camp, which now occupies a place called the Three Forks, at the mouth of Wolf river.

It is reported that these troops have notified the citizens that all who do not swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy have ten days time in which to leave the State.

Calvin Smith, a preacher, and a man as noted for piety as any man in Tennessee, has been obliged to fly for his life, his sole offense being that he made a Union speech on the Fourth of July at a barbecue given by Dr. Hale.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—How the Money for Carrying on the War is to be Raised.

We make the following extracts from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, embodying his suggestions as to how the money for the support of the war is to be raised:

The additional estimate herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the appropriation of \$9,295,559.00 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous objects, \$831,496.90; for the interior Department, \$431,516.75; for the War Department, \$125,298.10; for the Navy Department, \$300,600.29; in addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes due and maturing, to the amount of \$12,000,000, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be credited during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says the war amount required for the fiscal year of 1862, may, therefore, be stated at \$318,519,681.87.

The Secretary has given this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of the present public debt has allowed, and now submits the consideration of Congress, with great deference, and a little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that \$80,000,000 should be provided for taxation, and that \$240,000,000 should be added through loans.

HEAVY TAXES TO BE LAYED ON TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3½ per pound on clayed sugar, of 40 per cent on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½ per pound on the sirap or sugar-cane, of 60 per pound on molasses, and of 60 per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 50 per pound be imposed on coffee, 100 per pound on black tea, and 200 per pound on green tea.

From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than \$20,000,000 annually may be raised, while the burden of this revenue upon the consumer will be to some considerable degree mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers. Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in general that from the proposed duties on articles of import, except and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue, to the amount of \$7,000,000, may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of the trade and industry under a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short of \$30,000,000. He estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at \$57,000,000, to which may be added the \$20,000,000, to be derived from the sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, making the total revenue for the year \$77,000,000. While, therefore, there is every reason to expect that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, and annual revenue of not less than \$80,000,000, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of \$20,000,000 for the current year, at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

** The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States according to the census of 1850, is \$16,102,942,116, or, omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of the real property is estimated at \$11,272,053,881, and that of the personal property at \$4,830,888,235. The proportion of property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is \$10,900,150,000, of which the real property is \$7,350,000,000, and the personal property is \$3,550,150,000, according to the best estimates of the value of the real, and \$3,270,227,044 of the value of the personal property, a rate of one-eighth of one percent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the United States, would produce a sum of \$29,129,667. A rate of one-tenth of one percent on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection, would produce the sum of \$21,800,054; and a rate of three-tenths of one percent on the real property alone, in these States, would produce \$22,911,526 of revenue, being largely in excess of the amount required.

INTERNAL DUTIES UPON LUXURIES TO BE TAKED.

Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents and with less interference with the producers of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them. It has been estimated that a direct tax of 1 per cent, from which the Secretary proposes to suggest very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the needful sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silverware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to to the extent suggested, the required sum of \$20,000,000 will be proportionately diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionately enlarged and strengthened, whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under the present emergency or only one of them, the Secretary thinks it will perform his duty to Congress or to the people if he omits to urge the great importance, the absolute necessity, indeed, of such full provision of the annual revenue as will maintain to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolable the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

A REDUCTION OF THE SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

We venture to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of forty per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the National Government, in cases where such reduction will not interfere with the existing contracts; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and reduction of postal expenses and retrenchment in other directions, will doubtless suggest itself to the reduction of Congress, and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectually made.

By the census of 1850, the annual production of rum, gin and whisky in the United States was forty-eight millions of gallons the present year. A duty of ten cents per gallon on spirits would doubtless return six millions to the Government, and the West, which thus far has yielded to no other section in patriotism, will, it may be predicted, cheerfully surrender this article to the excise, if required for revenue.

A large part of the public revenues of Great Britain is collected by an Excise Board principally upon tobacco, spirits, malt, and a few other leading articles. Great Britain draws twenty-five millions, and France twenty millions from an excise on tobacco.

Another fight for the championship of England is being arranged between Maco, the vanquisher of Hunt, and Heenan.

Official Vote of Kentucky for Congressmen.

HELD THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, UNDER A PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hickman 228
Fulton 177
Ballard 106
McCracken 298
Crittenden 806
Caldwell 633
Lyon 277
Tracy 611
Bryant 299
Union 619
Hopkins 797
Linton 284
Webster 305

Total 5225

SECOND DISTRICT.

Crittenden 1193
Henderson 1193
Davies 779
Mendenhall 779
McLean 674
Hancock 467
Butler 1033
Grayson 835

Total 5281

THIRD DISTRICT.

Locan 1263
Barren 1094
Monroe 1094
Hart 1347
Allen 1339
Metcalfe (new county) 717

Total 6092

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Umbertland 754
Union 754
Russell 754
Lincoln 1223
Boyle 774
Adams 812
Casey 1154

Total 6036

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Meade 716
Ballit 716
Harrison 1248
Nelson 278
Anderson 1034
Spencer 464

Total 3217

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Garrard 597
Madison 597
Rockcastle 597
Floyd 611
Jackson 553
Knox 533
Perry 511
Pike 511
Breathitt 511
Elliott 511
Maginn (part) 131

Total 3811

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson 8905
Madison 1217
Oulahan 619
Henry 1139

Total 11305

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Payette 1693
Woodford 696
Jennings 823
Woodford 728
Franklin 1094
Harrison 1010
Scott 579

Total 5472

NINTH DISTRICT.

Mason 1476
Flooming 1476
Gallatin 1476
Lawrence 751
Morgan 550
Clark 550
Rowan 129
Maginn (part) 131
Boyd 509

Total 12133

TENTH DISTRICT.

Trimble 417
Garrett 417
Gallatin 417
Boon 417
Kenton 2151
Boon 417
Pendleton 925
Boon 417

Total 3073

WE, BERTH MAGINN, GOVERNOR, TH. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, and Andrew J. James, Attorney-General, certify that the following is the result of the election held on the 20th day of June, 1861, for the election of ten members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, to represent the State of Kentucky in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, and find the result in each District as follows, viz:

In the First District H. C. Burnett received 8,888 votes, and L. S. Trimble received 6,225 votes, and that Henry C. Burnett has been duly elected.

In the Second District James T. Jackson received 9,281 votes, and John T. Banker received 3,353 votes, and that James T. Jackson has been duly elected.

In the Third District Henry Gridley received 1,392 votes, and Joseph H. Lewis received 5,112 votes, and that Henry Gridley has been duly elected.

In the Fourth District Aaron Harding received 1,339 votes, and A. G. Talbot received 2,459 votes, and that A. Harding has been duly elected.

In the Fifth District Charles A. Wickliffe received 2,217 votes, and Henry E. Read received 2,719 votes, and that Charles A. Wickliffe has been duly elected.

In the Sixth District George W. Dunlap received 8,101 votes, and Alfred Smith received 1,532 votes, and that George W. Dunlap has been duly elected.

In the Seventh District Robert Mallory received 11,035 votes, and H. W. Bruce received 2,862 votes, and that R. Mallory has been duly elected.

In the Eighth District John J. Crittenden received 8,272 votes, and William E. Simms received 5,706 votes, and that John J. Crittenden has been duly elected.

In the Ninth District Wm. H. Wadsworth received 1,330 votes, and Jno. S. Williams received 3,874 votes, and that Wm. H. Wadsworth has been duly elected.

In the Tenth District Ira Roof received two votes, Jno. V. Lindsey received one vote, Wm. S. Rankin received one vote, John W. Stevens received sixteen votes, and S. H. Doughty received thirty-eight votes.

In the Sixth District J. E. Gibb received six votes, and Burnam received two votes, and Sam Stevens received sixty-nine votes.

And in the Second District W. R. Kinney received three votes.

A. J. JAMES, Attorney-General.
TH. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec. State.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The army has advanced! Gen. McDowell left at 3:30 p. m. to go somewhere. The First Brigade of the Fifth Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Lewis Blenker, formed last night about three miles from their original location. To-day they were at Hunting Creek, Va., ten miles from Washington, and it is to form the vanguard of the whole column.

This forward movement of the troops has had a wonderful effect upon the sick list. It has nearly cleaned out the hospitals.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.—All the militia of Eastern Virginia are ordered to march for Staunton.

The Times says Mr. Shanks, of the Indiana Eleventh Congressional District, has been appointed Aid in General Fremont's Staff, and has accepted the appointment.

Special to the New York Tribune.—The columns this afternoon probably moved only to the advanced pickets. To-morrow morning at early dawn they will press forward upon the enemy. The first fighting will probably take place at Fairfax Court-house, where there are nine rebel regiments.

It is believed that the design of our Generals is to force the rebels to retreat, and if possible, to surround them, to allow no delays, but to push vigorously South, and fight their way to Richmond.

It is also supposed that the movement to this important point will not be direct, but by flanks, and that our columns will pass around the city and approach it from the south, after cutting off all communication.

The report that Hon. Joseph Holt, of Ky., will be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, is without foundation. The Court probably be no new appointments until the Court has been reorganized.

Information received here to-day, states that the rebel forces at Aquia Creek, Dumfries, and one or two other points on the Potomac, have been removed to Manassas Junction.

News from Arizona and New Mexico, reports the Secession feeling in those territories very strong, the inhabitants being mainly settled from Texas. It will be necessary to send United States troops to Fort Bliss to suppress them.

From intelligence received here by the last mail from Vera Cruz it is stated and believed that J. T. Pickett, late consul of America at Vera Cruz, who was recently in this city, has gone up to the Mexican capital as the diplomatic agent of the rebels, with the hope of circumventing Minister Corwin in his negotiations.

Special to the New York Times.—The army in Virginia to-day took up the line of march for Richmond via Fairfax and Manassas. The force to-day is fully 50,000 strong. The number marching, by actual count, is 53,000.

Colonel Burnside's Brigade went over the Long Bridge, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and struck the rebel Fairfax Court-house.

The Twenty-seventh New York Regiment, Colonel Blouin, went over at 5 o'clock, and also took the Fairfax route.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment unexpectedly arrived here this morning. They were received by the Buffalo Tigers and breakfasted. They leave by the Erie road this forenoon.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A special to the New York Times says: The discovery of a plan to enter the Rappahannock river, on the person of a man, recently found at Richmond, and the efforts of the rebels to create a difficulty in consequence, between the British army and our Government, has been investigated, and our Government, has turned out the rebels, and they are now being saved from instant death.—Cincinnati Enquirer, 17th.

WE understand that several of the volunteers for the Confederate Army, who recently left Lexington for Clarksville, Tenn., there to be mustered into service, have returned to this city, having left there in utter disgust. They report that there are no provisions made for their accommodations; no arms; no tents; no camp equipage; and but a meager supply of the commonest provisions. They say that a number of others have turned back on foot, and that most of them would leave if they could find the means of conveyance. They present a most sorry picture of camp life at Clarksville.—Lex. Observer & Reporter, 17th inst.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We understand that Miss Ann Ellen Sparks, daughter of Mr. William Sparks (a blacksmith, residing on the farm of D. T. Carr, Esq., in this county), met her death in a singular manner on Monday evening last. Her little brother, Henry, who was playing with her and ran away. She ran after him, and after running a short distance, fell, broke her neck, and died instantly. She was a very interesting young woman, about eighteen years of age, and her melancholy fate is deeply lamented, not only by her immediate relatives, but by all who knew her.—Lexington Observer and Reporter, 17th.

General Watkins is said to have about 1,600 men under his command at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, and is leading from Point Pleasant, in the morning boat from Newport News.

Philadelphia, July 16.—A gentleman of this city who left Richmond, the 9th inst., escaped via Tennessee. He arrived here this morning. He says when he left there were about 10,000 troops in Richmond, and several fortifications, and that the rebels approached with heavy batteries. One in the Aquia Creek road of heavy guns. There were three regiments at Howard's Grove, east of the city, and two regiments of lying artillery near Pocket.

Regiment after regiment was arriving via Danville.

Five regiments, with a small baggage train, left Richmond on the 8th to reinforce General Johnston.

He estimates that there are 60,000 men under General Beauregard at and around Manassas Junction, and reinforcements of militia are being forwarded daily. It was reported, but disbelieved, that there were 10,000 at Aquia Creek.

Anderson Tredegar's works have turned out several cannons; also a large number of gun-carriages, shot and shell per week.

Sloas's former sewing-machine factory has been turned into an armory, and was engaged in altering guns and all kinds of artillery and cavalry equipments.

There was a scarcity of oil cloth and leather, but the same estate of Richmond had received a supply of leather from Kentucky. Three hundred barrels of oil had been received at Richmond bearing the mark of Philadelphia.

A man named De Bar had erected a percussion-cap machine, which turns out 30,000 daily. He is also engaged in building three more. He experienced difficulty in obtaining detonating powder.

A man from New Orleans was engaged in making the latest and best of the construction telegraphic instruments, &c., and recently constructed an infernal machine. He has gone to Norfolk to give a practical test.

The steamer Yorktown has been raised and is now mounted with 8 64-pounders.

A notice of the estimated number of men at Yorktown was 10,000, and from 10,000, to 20,000 at Norfolk.

Troops from Pensacola at Richmond generally concur in the impossibility of taking Fort Pickens. It is said they were induced to come North from representations that Fort Monroe would fall an easy prey.

Provisions are at present plenty in Richmond, and vast crops of cereals are being harvested.

St. Louis, July 17.—Mr. Hayward, Superintendent of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, just from Hannibal, received the following dispatch previous to leaving that place:

Hudson, Mo., July 16.—Eight hundred Federal troops camped up the river at Capt. W. O. Clark's drug store, and the affected in this locality are directed to their establishments for such supplies as they may need.

For sale in the Long Bridge at RAYMOND & TYLER, 201 Broadway, N. Y. See advertisement in other column.

Telegraphic News.

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S. MEDICAL
BLOOD PILLS AND PURG
L!

THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY
PHARMACY

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedy
THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROPOSITION OF THIS REMEDY, WHICH IS AT ALL TIMES accessible to the masses, is the following:

That the Blood Purifier and Blood Pills have proved a complete failure in cancer, that the most universal complaint, Dyspepsia, with its attendant and numerous complications, and other medicines have proved useless, they relieve Constipation and restore the bowels to their normal condition, that sick females, who have languished for weeks, and even months, are cured with great facility under their invigoration of the system, and that the medicine is a safe and gently stimulating procures that there are no serious constitutional objections to its use, and that it has been tried with success, that they sleep sweetly, and that the medicine is not absorbed, but acts directly upon the poison of the disease in the blood, and that it has been tried with success in every kind of Eczema, whether hereditary or acquired, and in the skin diseases, and in the diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, the Liver, the Gall-bladder, the Kidneys, and the Bladder, ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OR ACIDITY.

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large, medium, and small; the small house is a
retail unit, the medium one is a retail unit, and the
large one is a retail unit. The medium one is
less than twenty per cent more in proportion to
the small, and relates to two dollars per bottle, the
large a quart, or per case, ten in proportion,
and the small, at a dollar and a half per bottle.
Broadway, New York, small Market Street,
New York, N.Y., and South Broadway, New
York, N.Y.

HUGH FERGUSON, DAVID PERGAMEN

H. Ferguson & Son

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY FLOUR

FIFTH ST., ONE DOOR NORTH OF MARKET

BEST BRANDS OF FAMILY FLOUR COMES

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